

Palmerston, New Zealand, 1912.

To this communication a note was received from his Lordship, under date of the 22nd of the same month, in which an assurance was given that an early answer to

complaint might be expected. No answer, however, has yet been received, and it is with unfeigned regret, that the undersigned finds himself constrained, in again availing the attention of her Majesty's Government to the subject, to accompany it with another complaint of second outrage committed by the authorities of New Brunswick upon the rights and liberty of this individual.

From recent information received, it appears, that shortly after the first arrest and imprisonment of Mr. [redacted] hereby, he was, by the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor,

of New Brunswick, released from confinement, but was immediately thereafter again taken into custody by his authority, and recommitted to the goal of Freetown, where he is now detained. This fact having been communicated by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States, (in an official communication setting forth the circumstances under which it was done, a copy of which is herewith transmitted) she undersigned has received the special instructions of her Government to bring the subject without delay to the notice of her Majesty's Government, in order that

of New Brunswick, released from confinement, but was immediately thereafter again taken into custody by his authority, and recommitted to the goal of Freetown, where he is now detained. This fact having been communicated by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States, (in an official communication setting forth the circumstances under which it was done, a copy of which is herewith transmitted) she undersigned has received the special instructions of her Government to bring the subject without delay to the notice of her Majesty's Government, in order that

mediate steps may be taken for the liberation of Mr. Freely and indemnity made for the injuries he has suffered.

Having in the first note which he had the honor of addressing to Lord Palmerston, stated the grounds upon which the release of this individual was demanded, and the expectations of his Government in relation to the subject, and having waived the discussion of the questions of right and jurisdiction, which he still intends, it will not be needful to do more on this occasion, than express to his Lordship the painful surprise

d regret with which the President has received information of this second outrage on the part of the authorities of New Brunswick, and to repeat the assurances heretofore given, that such proceeding can be regarded no other light than a violation of the rights and sovereignty of the United States, and entirely irreconcilable with that mutual forbearance which it was understood would be practised by both Governments pending negotiation.

The circumstances under which these recent attempts to enforce jurisdiction have been made, show, that in

The act for which Greely was arrested and imprisoned, so far from having been committed within the acknowledged dominions of the British crown, and beyond the limits of the disputed territory, and therefore liable to be treated as a violation of territorial jurisdiction, took place, as appears by the statement of the Governor of Maine, whilst he was employed within the limits of that State and under its authority, in enumerating the inhabitants of the county of Penobscot.

ly what authority, then, the provincial Government New Brunswick felt itself justified in exercising such as of sovereign power, the undersigned is at a loss to conceive, unless, indeed, upon the ground, that the jurisdiction and sovereignty over the disputed territory, during the controversy, rests exclusively with Great Britain. If such should turn out to be the fact, it can hardly be necessary again to repeat the assurances which have been heretofore given, that in any such claim of the Government of the U. States cannot acquire

upon the consequences which would unavoidably result from attempting to exercise such jurisdiction, it is useless to enlarge. It must now be apparent, that all such attempts, if persevered in, can produce only feuds and collisions of the most painful character; and, besides increasing the feelings of international discord, which have already been settled between the contending parties, they will also be very aversive to an amicable settlement of a controversy which it is so much the desire and interest of both Governments to accomplish. It might it not, then, be the earnest endeavor of the two

instruments to avoid doing any thing which would have tendency to lead to such injurious consequences. It is under this view of the subject, that the undersigned has been instructed again to remonstrate against the proceedings of the authorities of New Brunswick, as a violation of the rights of Maine, in the person of the agent, and to protest in the most solemn manner against the future exercise of all such acts of jurisdiction as are arrogated over the disputed territory, or the persons of the citizens of the U. S., residing within its limits, until a final adjustment of the controversy takes place. The undersigned, therefore, cannot and ought not to

In this note, without again invoking the early and  
 best attention of Lord Palmerston, and that of her  
 Majesty's Government to this painful subject,  
 it is one of deep and mutual interest, to the parties  
 concerned, and the delicacy and embarrassments which  
 surround it, are justly appreciated by the Government  
 of the United States. Deeply regretting, as that Gov-  
 ernment does, the collisions of authority to which  
 its countries have been so repeatedly exposed by the  
 way that has taken place in the final settlement of the  
 question, it is sincerely desirous, as the under-

ned has taken the occasion repeatedly to assure Lord Emerson, to have it brought to a speedy and amicable termination. This can only be done, by measures of mutual forbearance and moderation on the part of both Governments. To this end, the efforts of the American Government, have been earnest, persevering and constant. It has done, as it will continue to do, every thing in its power to induce the State of Maine to pursue a course best calculated to avoid all excitement and friction between the citizens of that State and the inhabitants of New Brunswick; or which would tend in

g manner, to embarrass the mediatorial action of their Governments on the subject; but it cannot be expected, if the authorities of New Brunswick still persevere in attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the disaffected territory, by the arrest and imprisonment in foreign jails of citizens of Maine, for performing their duty under the laws of their own State, and within what is believed to be her territorial limits, that measures of retaliation will not be resorted to by Maine, and great evils ensue. Indeed, under existing circumstances, and in the nature of human connections, it is not possi-

It was doubtless with a view of guarding against these consequences that the understanding took place, that each Government should abstain from exercising jurisdiction within the limits of the disputed territory, pending the settlement of the main question. The undersigned therefore persuades himself that

proceedings of the Colonial Government may be taken place, without a careful examination of the important questions involved in them, or the consequences to which they might lead; rather than under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, or with a liberal view of ascertaining and enforcing territorial and jurisdictional rights over the contested territory.

In looking back, as he does with satisfaction, to the conciliatory spirit in which the negotiation has heretofore been conducted, and the moderation which both sides have observed, the undersigned cannot

submit himself to doubt, but that upon a careful review the whole subject, her Majesty's Government will see not only to mark with its disapprobation this last proceeding of her Colonial Government, and direct the immediate liberation of Mr. Greely from imprisonment, with ample indemnity for the wrongs he may have sustained, but that it will see the propriety of giving suitable instructions to the authorities of New Brunswick, to abstain for the future from all acts of that character; which can have no other tendency than to increase the animosity and intolerance which already prevail, and to

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.  
Account Palmerston, &c., &c., &c.  
(Documents to be continued)

and named up the Court, turns out to be altogether untrue. — So far is this from being the case, we are informed that at the term of the Court was held by Judge Shattuck at the regular time, and a large amount of business transacted. On this subject the Yazoo Banner says: "An immense amount of property has been sold by the Sheriff and Marshal during the past week in this place, negroes bringing a fair price, but lands being sacrificed." — These facts are highly gratifying, showing as they do, and in this instance our neighbors of Mississippi have at last, misapprehended us. — *Bulletin*